

LIBRARY
BOROUGH OF MAIDSTONE



ANNUAL REPORT

FOR

1946

ON THE

HEALTH OF MAIDSTONE

BY THE

MEDICAL OFFICER OF HEALTH



P. JACOB GAFFIKIN, M.C.,
M.D., B.Ch., B.A.O., D.P.H.



MAIDSTONE :

YOUNG & COOPER LTD., PRINTERS, BANK STREET

1947

Report of the Medical Officer of Health for the Year 1946

*To the Mayor, Aldermen and Councillors of the Borough
of Maidstone.*

MR. MAYOR, LADIES AND GENTLEMEN,

I have the honour to present to you my Annual Report on the Health and Sanitary Condition of the Borough of Maidstone for the year ending 31st December, 1946.

Local sanitary administration is at present in the melting pot and, though there have been many criticisms of the supposed shortcomings of Local Sanitary Authorities and in particular, of those smaller Authorities, such as Maidstone, which have not been able to rejoice in the possession of "County powers," I think that this Report, like the Reports that have preceded it, can claim to show that diligent care has been given to the fostering of the Public Health. It would seem likely that, before long, the smaller Townships,—the "Minor Authorities," as it is now the fashion to call them—will be shorn of many of their responsibilities and powers, but I venture the opinion that it will be found desirable, even necessary, to utilise the experience, the local knowledge and the municipal or even parochial interest and pride that have been so valuable in the past, in the furthering of public health. In fact, if the vast scheme of sanitary improvement is to come to fruition, I am sure that it will be necessary to enlist the interest and enthusiasm of those men and women, both the Members of Local Authorities and their staffs, who in the past have guided the community on the way to better conditions. I am equally sure that if, in the pursuit of the present fashion for vast organisations and the centralisation of administration, local interest is lost and the personal aspect of health problems is forgotten, the new organisation will be the loser. The nation

is but the aggregate of communities, just as the community is the sum of individuals, and regimentation for health will be no more successful in England than it could be for employment, religion or recreation.

In the year under review, the problems have been many and varied and yet have been mainly attributable to the problem of housing. This is still a vital difficulty in Maidstone and the need for houses still far outstrips the supply, while overcrowding is widespread and increasing. As a result, every health problem, be it a problem of physical health, social health or moral welfare, is inextricably bound up with the shortage of houses. Fortunately, we have been free from any serious epidemic and the campaign for immunisation against diphtheria has been of enormous value, for an outbreak of this disease, in conditions where over-crowding is rife, would surely have been disastrous.

To the Council, to the Chairman and Members of the Committees which deal with health matters, to my colleagues of the Staff and to the Medical Practitioners of the district, I offer my sincere thanks for much help in the past year and hope that I have been able to be of service to them and to the Borough of Maidstone.

I have the Honour to remain,

Mr. Mayor, Ladies and Gentlemen,

Your obedient Servant,

P. JACOB GAFFIKIN,

Medical Officer of Health.

August 26th, 1947.

13 Tonbridge Road,
Maidstone.

General Statistics.

AREA :—5,942 acres.

POPULATION :—Census 1921—37,448.

„ 1931—42,259.

ESTIMATED RESIDENT POPULATION, 1946 :—

For calculation of Birth and Death Rates, etc. 48,550.

NUMBER OF INHABITED HOUSES (end of 1946) ACCORDING TO RATE BOOKS, 13,366 (not including 146 Huts—Mote Park).

RATEABLE VALUE :—£473,377.

SUM REPRESENTED BY A PENNY RATE :—£1,910.

Extracts from Vital Statistics.

LIVE BIRTHS.	Total.	Male.	Female.
Legitimate ...	991	503	488
Illegitimate ...	75	35	40

Birth rate per 1,000 of the estimated resident population 21.9

Live Birth Rate for England and Wales ... 19.1

STILLBIRTHS :—15

Rate per 1,000 total (live and still) births ... 13.9

DEATHS	...	...	Total.	Male.	Female.
...	...	...	576	282	294

Death rate per 1,000 of estimated resident population 11.9

Deaths from Puerperal cases (Headings 29 and 30 of the

Registrar General's Short List) :—

No.	Deaths.	Rate per 1,000 total (Live and Still) births.
No. 29 Puerperal Sepsis ...	—	—
No. 30 other maternal causes	1	.93

Death Rate of infants under 1 year of age :—

All infants per 1,000 live births	...	26.3
Legitimate infants per 1,000 live births	...	26.2
Illegitimate „ „ „ „ „	...	26.7
Deaths from Cancer (all ages) ...	...	83
„ „ Measles (all ages) ...	...	Nil
„ „ Whooping Cough (all ages) ...	...	Nil
„ „ Diarrhoea (under 2 years of age)	...	1

General Provision of Health Services in the Area.

The work of the various clinics has been maintained during the year and there have been only slight variations from the information given in my report for 1945.

SCHOOL CLINICS. The treatment and inspection of school children and the work of the school clinics has become the responsibility of the Kent Education Committee since the abolition of Part III Education Authorities and as a result, the details of the work of these clinics is not included in this report. The continuity of past school medical work and the work under the new Act has been maintained in some Counties by the delegation of powers to District Education Committees but this plan has not obtained in Kent and local knowledge, interest and experience are thus sacrificed. But in any event the report of the work of the school medical service will now be included in the reports of the County Medical Officer and find no place here.

MATERNITY AND CHILD WELFARE. This is still within the province of the Borough Council as an autonomous Maternity and Child Welfare Authority, though it seems probable that this state of affairs will not continue. I would hope that here, at least, delegation of powers will permit of the preservation of local and personal interest and that the desire for uniformity and centralised administration will not be allowed to stifle what has, in the past, been based on local service, to the local community.

The Maternity Hospital scheme for the Borough which the Local Authority has provided, returned to the West Kent Hospital in 1946 and has been very successful. The demand for beds has been large and I could wish that the Maternity Ward were double its size, though how a larger unit could be staffed, in the present shortage of midwives is problematical. But it would seem that the Maternity Hospital will soon cease to be the responsibility of the Council but will be taken over with other hospital accommodation, by the National Health Service and administered by the Regional Hospital Board. Again I would express the hope that some means of preserving the interest of Local Authorities and local populations in their local hospitals may be found and that the new hospital administrators will remember those who worked to provide the framework without which a national hospital service would not have been possible.

Details of the work of the three Infant Welfare Centres are set out below :—

INFANT WELFARE FIGURES FOR 1946.

No. of first visits paid to the homes of Infants	...	739
Total number of visits paid to homes of Infants	...	2108
Total number of visits paid to homes of Children	...	2304
No. of first visits paid to Ante-Natal Cases	...	395
Total visits paid to Ante-Natal Cases	...	454
Attendances of Mothers at Old Palace	...	7400
„ Infants at Old Palace	...	6285
„ Children at Old Palace	...	1383
„ Mothers at Barming	...	2490
„ Infants at Barming	...	2117
„ Children at Barming	...	820
„ Mothers at Mangravet	...	882
„ Infants at Mangravet	...	555
„ Children at Mangravet	...	444
Medical Inspections at Old Palace	...	102
„ at Barming	...	51
„ at Mangravet	...	26
Ante-Natal Clinics held	...	53
Individual Mothers Attending	...	618
TOTAL ATTENDANCES	...	1086
Infants and Children seen by Doctor at Old Palace	...	2668
„ „ „ Barming	...	1184
„ „ „ Mangravet	...	452
Average Attendance of Infants and Children at Old Palace	75	
„ Number seen by Doctor at Old Palace	...	26
„ Attendances of Infants and Children at Barming	57	
„ Number seen by Doctor at Barming	...	23
„ Attendance of Infants and Children at Mangravet	38	
„ Number seen by Doctor at Mangravet	...	17
Individual Mothers attending at Old Palace	...	872
„ Infants attending at Old Palace	...	432
„ Children attending at Old Palace	...	519
„ Mothers attending at Barming	...	268
„ Infants attending at Barming	...	118
„ Children attending at Barming	...	206
„ Mothers attending at Mangravet	...	111
„ Infants attending at Mangravet	...	52
„ Children attending at Mangravet	...	77

BIRTHS NOTIFIED DURING 1946.

Live Births	...	...	...	...	...	...	1088
Still Births	...	...	...	...	...	...	18
Confinements at patients' home				...	...	...	546
In hospitals and Nursing Homes				...	...	...	560
Maternity outfits supplied		...	...	...	...	...	96

HOME AND DOMESTIC HELPS. The scheme for the supplying of Home Helps and Domestic Helps came into operation in September, 1946. The administrative difficulties have been considerable and the finding of suitable women for employment in this work has not been easy. I am of the opinion that the appointment of an organiser who would seek, interview and brief suitable applicants for employment in the home and domestic help service is necessary, if the service is to be expanded to help the maternity cases and the cases of invalids and aged persons who are in need of such assistance, to the extent that is desirable.

Between September, 1946 and the end of the year, 7 Home Help cases and 5 Domestic Help cases were attended.

HOSPITALS. The two voluntary Hospitals in the town, the West Kent General Hospital and the Kent County Ophthalmic & Aural Hospital, have again been of invaluable service to the inhabitants of Maidstone and the surrounding districts, and the County Hospitals have also been available for cases from Maidstone. The whole hospital service of the country is to be re-organised and I hope that the end will be a raising of all the hospitals to the standard of the best of British hospitals,—and there are none better—rather than, as so often happens in the quest for uniformity, a lowering of standards to a common mediocrity. The Borough Isolation Hospital has continued to give good service, so far as its limited resources and antiquated planning will allow and has been able to give assistance to the neighbouring Authorities. In fact, all cases of infectious disease from Malling R.D. are now taken in the Borough Isolation Hospital, while cases have been received from other Rural Districts and from the Services. The hospital is inadequate and out-of-date; accommodation for the cubicle isolation of cases is lacking and the staff quarters are woefully insufficient. This hospital will become part of the new hospital service and it is to be hoped that eventually new and adequate hospital provision for infectious disease, which I have urged in every report which I have written since I came to Maidstone, will be secured.

During 1946, Miss Bennett, the Matron resigned on being appointed to the Smethwick and Oldbury Joint Hospital, and I should like to record my appreciation of her eleven years of service to the hospital.

AMBULANCES. Ambulance service for accident and sickness and maternity cases is provided by the St. John's Ambulance Brigade, with financial assistance from the Borough Council, and the Brigade has rendered devoted service to Maidstone and the surrounding area. For the transport of infectious disease cases, an ambulance is maintained at the Isolation Hospital.

CHILD LIFE PROTECTION.

(Section 206 to 220 of the Public Health Act, 1936).

(a) Number of persons receiving children for reward on the Register at the end of 1946	7
(b) Number of children on the Register :—	
(i.) received during the year	1
(ii.) at the end of the year	8
(iii.) who died during the year	—
(iv.) on whom inquests were held during the year	—
(c) Number of Infant Protection Visitors at the end of the year who were :—	
(i.) Health Visitors	4

Treatment of Scabies.

Public facilities for the treatment of scabies were established in Maidstone in 1943, as a war-time measure, for it is to be noted that an increase in this infestation is an accompaniment of war. The use of the station which was provided—happily it was not needed—as a decontamination centre for gas cases, was continued after the end of hostilities and has been most successful. One point that has been demonstrated is that the disinfection of blankets and bedding is not necessary for the control and cure of this condition. The incidence of this infestation has decreased since the end of the war.

The attendances in 1946 were as under :—

Maidstone patients.			From other authorities.	Total.
Men	Women	Children		
36	68	201	48	353

The usual number of attendances found necessary to effect a cure is two.

Day Nurseries.

At the end of 1945, there were three Day Nurseries in operation in Maidstone, at Highfield, London Road, at South Park and at Ringlestone. With the lessening of the urgency for women to work in the factories, the demand for nursery places was reduced and none of the three nurseries was working to capacity. In particular this was noted at Ringlestone, where the numbers dropped until it was felt that the continuance of this nursery as a separate unit, while there were vacant places in the other nurseries, was not justifiable, especially as alterations and improvements in the transport services made it possible for children from the North end of the town to reach the other nurseries without difficulty. The Ringlestone Day Nursery was therefore closed on October 5th, 1946, and all the children have been accommodated in the other Nurseries, without difficulty and, even with this addition, the two remaining nurseries have not been filled.

While there are many opinions as to the wisdom of placing infants in a nursery—and few will question that a good home with the care of the child's Mother is the ideal—it would appear that our social system makes it inevitable that, for some children, a nursery is an essential substitute for the maternal care which otherwise cannot be secured. Housing shortage, overcrowding and the cold necessity which makes it imperative that some mothers must work to earn their children's food and clothing, make the nursery an indispensable part of our lives, and it is obvious that the children are better in a nursery than in unsuitable home surroundings. While I have no sympathy with the mothers who are so heedless of their responsibilities as to place their little ones in a nursery so that they can be free for enjoyment or those, and I have met many such, whose desire is to return after marriage to the more congenial atmosphere of shop or factory, it is an inescapable fact that the children of such mothers fare better in the nursery than in unsatisfactory home conditions. Some critics of nurseries have maintained that the risk of infection is greater for the children there than for other children but my experience in Maidstone has been that the risk is no greater and in fact, probably less, for the inhabitants of the nurseries, if adequate care and supervision are obtained.

The training of student nurses was very successful in the war-time nurseries and the candidates for the certificate of the National Society of Day Nurseries had an almost unbroken

record of successes, but I am not enamoured of the new scheme by which the training is divided between the nurseries and the Technical Schools. Not only is this a cause of difficulty from the division of the time of the students, but I cannot feel happy about the results which will follow from the emphasis which is now placed on theoretical instruction as apart from its practical application. I may be wrong, but time and the examination results will show.

In the new educational scheme, there is emphasis placed on the nursery school as opposed to the day nursery, but I am certain that the latter will still be needed and my own view is that the atmosphere of a nursery is what the "Under Fives" require. Francis Thompson wrote "Look for me in the nurseries of Heaven." My own wish would be the same, but not in the Nursery Schools of Heaven, for I doubt if such will be found.

Day Nurseries—Monthly Attendances, 1946.

	Highfield	South Park	Ringlestone	Totals
January	836	773	417	2026
February	1082	733	437	2252
March	1085	810	594	2489
April	643	614	364	1621
May	873	696	430	1999
June	611	586	343	1540
July	771	712	390	1873
August	604	614	375	1593
September	590	608	391	1589
October	1012	726	64	1802
November	994	653	—	1647
December	760	411	—	1171
Total Attendances ...	9861	7936	3805	21602
Aver. monthly attend.	822	661	416	1899

Ringlestone Day Nursery was closed down on 5th October, 1946.

Sunlight Clinic.

Through the generosity of Messrs. Tilling-Stevens, Ltd., we have been presented with the necessary equipment for a sunlight clinic, which, as the inscription attached to the lamps says, was presented by Tilling-Stevens, Ltd., for the benefit of the Children of Maidstone.

The apparatus consists of an ultra-violet lamp of the "Centrosol" type, by which several children can have treatment by ultra-violet rays at the same time, and three radiant heat lamps. It is quite certain that the desire of the donors, that these lamps should be for the benefit of the children of Maidstone, has been realised and the improvement secured in many cases has been most gratifying.

The clinic is housed in one of the rooms at the Old Palace, where the Maternity and Child Welfare Centre is held, and sessions for sunlight treatment are held twice weekly. The results have been excellent and anyone who doubts the value and efficacy of artificial sunlight treatment would have his opinions shaken by a few minutes conversation with the Mothers of some of the little patients. We are much indebted to Messrs. Tilling-Stevens, Ltd., for their generous gift and they can be sure that the equipment which they presented to the Town is used and appreciated.

The attendances at the Sunlight Clinic during 1946 were as follows :—

Children under school age	Children of school age	Total.
397	713	1,110

Sanitary Circumstances of the Area.

(a) WATER SUPPLY. During 1946, there were no alterations or extensions of note in the springs, wells and reservoirs belonging to the Maidstone Water Company and the supply has been adequate and of good quality. The details of the sources and gathering grounds have been given in previous reports and it is unnecessary to recapitulate them here. Regular chemical and bacteriological examinations have been made and the results have been good. The Table below shows the average results of the chemical analyses during the year. At Boxley there is an installation for the treatment of the water by ozonisation and at the other sources, the water is treated by the addition of chlorine. The springs sources and gathering grounds are regularly patrolled and tended by the Water Company's staff and the arrangements for the chemical and bacteriological control of the water have been excellent.

Houses supplied from Public Water Mains direct to houses	...	...	...	...	...	...	14,270
Population (approximate)	...	...	...	...	...	...	47,377
Houses supplied by means of Stand-pipes	107	Cotts.	25	Stand-pipes.			
Population (approximate)	...	..	...	...	...	...	350

Average Results, 1946	BOARLEY.	COSSENGTON WELL.	FORSTAL.	EWELL.	BOXLEY WELL.	COSSENGTON SPRINGS.	BOXLEY BOREHOLE.
	Pts. per 100,000	Pts. per 100,000	Pts. per 100,000	Pts. per 100,000	Pts. per 100,000	Pts. per 100,000	Pts. per 100,000
Total Solid Residue ..	37.4	19.3	54.8	52.3	32.2	32.4	25.3
Chlorine ..	2.47	1.78	3.65	3.17	1.88	01.97	01.97
Nitrogen (Nitrates) ..	.45	.05	0.33	0.60	0.23	0.37	.05
Nitrogen (Nitrites) ..	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil
Ammoniacal Saline ..	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil
Albuminoid Ammonia ..	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil
Iron ..	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil
Oxygen absorbed ($\frac{1}{2}$ hour at 27 C.)	.0040	.0069	.0074	.0046	.0042	.0066	.0053
Oxygen absorbed (4 hours at 27 C.)	.0106	.0114	.0150	.0010	.0174	.0134	.0109
Total Hardness ..	22.3	11.5	39.4	30.2	22.0	20.9	10.3

(b) DRAINAGE AND SEWERAGE. There have been no extensions of the sewage disposal works during the year and the extensions and additions to the drainage system which have been laid have been in connection with the building of new houses. In Chamberlain Avenue, 9in. soil sewer to a length of 83 yards has been laid and on the housing estate at Shepway a 9in. soil sewer was laid for 2,175 yards, and surface water drain— 9ins.—1451 yards.

12ins.—475 yards.

15ins.—345 yards.

18ins.— 97 yards.

21ins.—100 yards.

24ins.—123 yards.

(c) RIVERS AND STREAMS. During the past year, it has not been possible to take any further action with regard to possible pollution of the Medway and its tributaries. To my mind it is regrettable that the pollution of our river, which undoubtedly exists, should not be checked, for I cannot believe that progress and development necessitate the fouling of the rivers of the country or that it is unavoidable that the rivers of the smaller industrial towns should be ruined as a result of the change from rural to industrial conditions.

(d) CLOSET ACCOMMODATION. I give below an approximate estimate of the various types of closet accommodation in the Borough. This table shows an increase in the number of premises which are equipped with pail closets, but this figure includes the hutments which are occupied in Mote Park and which I sincerely hope will not be permanent dwellings or even remain in occupation for long.

Properties with W.C's discharging into the sewer system	14,602
Dwellings with W.C.'s discharging into cess-pools ...	262
Dwellings with earth closets or privy middens ...	18
Dwellings with pail closets ...	221

(e) SANITARY INSPECTION OF THE AREA. With the return of some of the staff from the Forces it has been possible to secure that a greater amount of routine inspection and other sanitary work has been carried out, but the duties which have been placed on the sanitary inspector have been many and the difficulty of getting work carried out, of obtaining materials and the shortage of skilled labour have prevented our securing many improvements which are both necessary and desirable. In spite of these difficulties the table given overleaf will show that a large amount of work has been accomplished.

The following details of the work done have been furnished by the Chief Sanitary Inspector.

Annual Report, 1946.

Accumulation of manure and other refuse removed	2
Bakehouse inspections	20
Chimneys repaired	15
Cement sinks removed and glazed provided	9
Cooking Stoves renewed or repaired	32
Cowsheds, Dairies and Milkshops inspected	21
Common Lodging House inspections	6
Coppers repaired	30
Drains cleansed on complaint or by flushing staff	313
„ choked and cleansed	263
„ reconstructed	10
„ tested with smoke	11
„ tested with water	15
„ inspection chambers provided	18
„ inspection chambers airtight covers provided	6
„ stoneware pipes laid	552
„ iron pipes laid	—
„ trapped from sewer and ventilated	3
Dustbins provided	241
Factory, workplaces and outworkers' premises inspected	52
Fresh air inlets provided	2
Grates renewed or repaired	29
Houses, cement floors provided in cellars	6
„ floors to living-rooms provided or repaired	28
„ chuting or guttering repaired or renewed	55
„ roofs repaired	111
„ rooms where dirty or loose paper has been removed and walls and ceilings repaired and distempered	216
„ walls made dry by insertion of damp course or other method	13
Inquiries into cases of Infectious Diseases	90
Inspection of houses on complaint or otherwise	420
Re-inspections	1,210
Mortar joints to brickwork repaired	13
Miscellaneous defects remedied	22
Outbuildings or Washhouses repaired or rebuilt	2
Poultry or animals removed	4
Schools inspected	6
Sink or other wastepipes removed disconnected or trapped	36
Sinks, new channels provided or repaired	2
Slaughterhouse inspections	596
Stairs repaired	6
Stoneware gullies provided	16
Strainers provided to gullies	1
W.C.'s, Walls and ceilings repaired (Additional 6)	18
„ flushing apparatus provided or repaired	77
„ new pans and traps provided	29
„ structural defects remedied	35
„ seats	9
Water supplies provided	5
Window frames repaired	51
Window sashes hung so as to open full size and ends screwed	50
Verminous rooms cleansed	252
Yard pavement repaired or provided in connection with houses	13
Preliminary Notices served	287
Statutory Notices served	130

(e) **Factories, Workshops and Workplaces.**

(1).—INSPECTION OF FACTORIES AND WORKPLACES.

Including Inspections made by Sanitary Inspectors.

Premises (1)	Number of		
	Inspections. (2)	Written Notices. (3)	Occupiers Prosecuted. (4)
Factories with Mechanical Power	109	12	—
Factories without Mechanical Power	23	—	—
Other premises	—	—	—
Total	132	12	—

2.—DEFECTS FOUND IN FACTORIES, WORKSHOPS AND WORKPLACES.

PARTICULARS. (1)	Number of Defects.			Number of Prosecutions. (5)
	Found. (2)	Remedied. (3)	Referred to H.M. Inspector. (4)	
Nuisances under the Factories Act, 1937 and the Public Health Act, 1936 :				
Want of Cleanliness	3	3	—	—
Want of Ventilation	—	—	—	—
Overcrowding	—	—	—	—
Want of Drainage Floors	—	—	—	—
Other Nuisances	—	—	—	—
Sanitary Accommodation. { Insufficient	1	1	—	—
{ Unsuitable or Defects	8	7	—	—
{ Not Separate for Sexes	—	—	—	—
Offences under the Factories Act, 1937 :				
Illegal Occupation of Underground Bakehouse (s.54)	—	—	—	—
Other Offences	—	—	—	—
(Excluding Offences relating to the outwork and Offences under the Sections mentioned in the Schedule to the Ministry of Health (Factories and Workshops Transfer or Powers Order, 1921).				
Total	12	11	—	—

(f) Premises and Occupations which can be controlled by Bye-laws.

These are as follows :—

Common Lodging Houses	6
Slaughter Houses	2
Houses let in Lodgings	6
Cowsheds	7
Dairies and Milkshops	18

Housing.

The total number of new houses erected during 1946 is 169. Of these 133 were Council Houses (106 Temporary Houses and 27 Permanent Houses), and the total number erected by private builders was 36.

The following table gives the housing statistics which are asked for :—

(a) HOUSING STATISTICS.

I.—Inspection of Dwelling-houses during the Year.	
(1) (a) Total number of dwelling-houses inspected for housing defects (under Public Health or Housing Acts)	360
(b) Number of inspections made for that purpose	430
(2) (a) Number of dwelling-houses (included under sub-section (1) above) which were inspected and recorded under the Housing Consolidated Regulations, 1925 and 1932	—
(b) Number of inspections made for that purpose	—
(3) (a) Number of dwelling-houses found to be in a state so injurious to health as to be unfit for human habitation	—
(4) Number of dwelling-houses (exclusive of those referred to under the preceding sub-head) found not to be in all respects reasonably fit for human habitation	252
II.—Remedy of Defects during the year without Service of formal Notices.	
Number of defective dwelling-houses rendered fit in consequence of informal action by the Local Authority or their officers	287
III.—Action under Statutory Powers during the Year.	
A.—PROCEEDINGS UNDER SECTIONS 9, 10 AND 16 OF THE HOUSING ACT, 1936.	
(1) Number of dwelling-houses which were rendered fit after service of formal notices :—	
(a) by owners	32
(b) by Local Authority in default of owners ..	7
B.—PROCEEDING UNDER PUBLIC HEALTH ACTS.	
(1) Number of dwelling-houses in respect of which notices were served requiring defects to be remedied	—

Housing Statistics—(continued).

(2) Number of dwelling-houses in which defects were remedied after service of formal notice :—	
(a) by owners	50
(b) by Local Authority in default of owners	—
C.—PROCEEDINGS UNDER SECTION 11 AND 13 OF THE HOUSING ACT, 1936.	
(1) Number of dwelling-houses in respect of which Demolition Orders were made	—
(2) Number of dwelling-houses demolished in pursuance of Demolition Orders	—
D.—PROCEEDING UNDER SECTION 12 OF THE HOUSING ACT, 1936.	
(1) Number of separate tenements or underground rooms in respect of which Closing Orders were made	—
(2) Number of separate tenements or underground rooms in respect of which Closing Orders were determined, the tenement or room having been rendered fit	—
IV.—Housing Act, 1936—Part 4—Overcrowding.	
(a) (1) Number of dwellings overcrowded at the end of the year Indeterminable	—
(2) Number of families dwelling therein	—
(3) Number of persons dwelling therein	—
(b) Number of new cases of overcrowding reported during the year	37
(c) (1) Number of cases of overcrowding relieved during the year	6
(2) Number of persons concerned in such cases	18
(d) Particulars of any cases in which dwelling-houses have again become overcrowded after the Local Authority have taken steps for the abatement of overcrowding	—
(e) Other particulars upon which the M.O.H. may consider it desirable to report	—

It is impossible to give any accurate figure for the number of overcrowded houses in the Borough and the number varies constantly and is increasing with the return of men from the Forces and the large number of young married couples who have been unable to find homes of their own. If the strict letter of the housing regulations is accepted as the measure of overcrowding, there is an enormous number of overcrowded

houses in Maidstone, but this method of estimating whether a house is to be taken as overcrowded or no, is of small help and indeed to my mind is a glorious example of the futility of trying to measure human relationships and social conditions by a formula devised in an office. The calculation of the permitted number in a house, from number of rooms and floor space, with no reckoning the use made of the rooms, or the family relationships of the occupants, is quite futile and there are many cases where by the strict reading of the regulations, the house is not overcrowded, in which the living conditions amount to a degree of overcrowding which makes life almost intolerable. For instance, my own opinion is that for two women to have to use the same kitchen, or two mothers to have to share the washing copper, makes a house overcrowded, and there are many cases in Maidstone where the number is three. I have daily callers in my office who give distressing accounts of their difficulties and the Health Visitors report cases where home conditions are leading to the wreck of marriages, but the scale for estimating possible inhabitants of the houses would not class the house as overcrowded and the "Points" system of allocating houses cannot take cognizance of family differences and difficulties. Rooms, furnished or unfurnished, are almost unobtainable in Maidstone and the danger to both physical and mental health from this overcrowding is very great. The outstanding need in Maidstone, from the health and the social standard, for physical, mental and moral welfare, is for more houses and no obstacle should be allowed to delay the supplying of this need. Unless there is a chance for the younger generation to have houses, or rather homes, of their own, the plans and schemes for the preservation of the country and its greatness might as well be forgotten.

Verminous Dwellings.

During the year the following work in the eradication of bugs was carried out :—

(a) Council houses found to be infested	...	37
(b) Other Houses		60

Council Houses disinfected :—

(a) By Gassing with "Thermatox"		17
(b) By Spraying and burning insecticides	...	20

Other houses disinfected :—

(a) By Gassing with "Thermatox"	22
(b) By spraying and burning insecticides ...	38

Verminous households fumigated before removal to a Council house or during transfer to another Council House	20
Council houses inspected and found clean ...	32
Other houses inspected and found clean	44

Inspection and Supervision of Food.

The number of carcasses inspected and condemned during the year was as follows :—

	Cattle excluding cows. Cows. Calves.			Sheep & Lambs. Pigs.	
Number killed	1853	521	1681	7846	112
Number inspected	1853	521	1681	7846	112
ALL DISEASES EXCEPT TUBERCULOSIS.					
Whole carcasses condemned	5	5	—	52	7
Carcasses of which some part or organ was condemned	42	37	2	75	22
Percentage of the number inspected affected with disease other than tuberculosis	2.53%	8.06%	.12%	1.62%	25.89%
TUBERCULOSIS ONLY.					
Whole carcasses condemned	11	27	1	—	7
Carcasses of which some part or organ was condemned	63	78	—	—	37
Percentage of the number inspected affected with tuberculosis	3.98%	20.15%	.06%	—	39.29%

Approximate weight condemned : 48 tons, 13 cwt, 2 qrs.

During the year, the following quantities of foods of various descriptions were found to be unfit for human consumption. This unfit food, all of which was surrendered, included the following :—

					Tons.	Cwts.	Qrs.	lbs.	ozs.
Canned Food...	...	...	...	...	1	—	3	4	—
Meat and Canned Meat	...	...	...	...	—	11	2	1	—
Fish and Canned Fish	...	...	...	...	1	8	3	21	2
Bread	...	...	...	...	—	14	2	14	—
Sausages and Sausage Meat	...	...	...	...	—	3	—	22	8
Cocoa	...	...	...	...	—	—	2	—	—
Flour	...	...	...	...	—	—	1	13	—
Biscuits	...	...	...	...	—	1	1	6	—
Soups	...	...	...	...	—	1	1	—	—
Cakes	...	...	...	...	—	1	2	4	—
Figs	...	...	...	...	—	1	2	24	8
Raisins	...	...	...	...	—	—	2	25	—
Bacon	...	...	...	...	—	7	1	13	—
Milk Dried	...	...	...	...	—	4	1	7	—
Jam	...	...	...	...	—	—	1	4	—
Butter Beans	...	...	...	...	—	1	—	—	—
Sugar	...	...	...	...	—	—	—	201	4
Sultanas	...	...	...	...	—	4	1	21	—
Cheese...	...	...	...	...	—	—	3	27	—
Pies	...	...	...	...	—	1	3	11	—
Prunes	...	...	...	...	—	2	1	19	—
Cereals	...	...	...	...	5	—	3	27	1
Paste	...	...	...	...	50	Jars			
Various Puddings	...	...	...	...	78	Packets			
Eggs	...	...	...	...	257				
Fish Cakes	...	...	...	...	216				

FOOD AND DRUGS. During the year the following samples of Food and Drugs were taken for analysis, with the results recorded below :—

Article.	Number of samples Obtained.	Number Genuine.
New Milk	44	44
Jelly	3	3
Margarine	3	3
Cocoa	2	2
Butter	4	4
Pepper	2	2
Lard	2	2
Egg Substitute	1	1
Mustard	1	1
Vinegar	1	1
Sardines in Tomato	1	1
Golden Raising Powder	1	1
Lard Substitute	1	1
Piccallili	1	1
Dessicated Soup	1	1
Mixed Spice	2	2
Sage and Onion Stuffing	1	1
Parsley	1	1
Sage	1	1
Bun Flour	1	1
Dessert Mould	1	1
Jelly Crystals	2	2
Sardines	2	2
Cooking Fat	1	1
Cake Mixture	1	1
Barley Kernels	1	1
Soya Flour	1	1
Semolina	2	2
Damson Jam	1	1
Soap Liniment	2	2
Jelly Powder	1	1
Corned Beef	1	1
French Mustard	1	1
Bi-Carbonate Soda	1	1
Bloater Paste	1	1
Chocolate Mixture	1	1
Pimentos	1	1
Calamine Lotion	1	1
Bronchial Lozenges	1	1
Mcgezone Pastilles	1	1
Camphorated Oil	1	1
Zinc Ointment	1	1
Aspirin	1	1
Boracic Acid Powder	1	1
Ammoniated Tincture of Quinine	1	1
	103	103

Prevalence of, and Control over, Infectious Disease.

I give below, in tabular form, details of the cases of notifiable disease, other than tuberculosis, which occurred in the Borough during 1946.

DISEASE.	Total Cases Notified.	Cases admitted to Hospital.	Total Deaths.
Scarlet Fever ..	87	82	—
Diphtheria	21	21	—
Puerperal Fever and Puerperal Pyrexia	4	1 (Nursing Home)	—
Pneumonia ..	10	2	16
Erysipelas	3	2	—
Cerebro Spinal Meningitis	3	3	—
Measles	97	—	—
Whooping Cough ..	12	—	—
Dysentery x ..	78	78	—
Chicken-pox	3	—	—
Malaria	1	1	—
Para-typhoid Fever..	1	1	—
Totals	320	191	16

x The 78 cases of dysentery were all notified from, and treated in, the County Mental Hospital.

During the year, there were a fair number of cases of scarlet fever, but happily these have all been of the mild type and there were no deaths. All but 5 of these cases were admitted to the Isolation Hospital and in the past, it has been our practice to admit such cases, but the type of scarlet fever which is now seen is so mild in most instances, that I think it would be worth considering if we should follow the practice which obtains in other areas and confining admission to hospital to those cases where there are complications or where home conditions preclude the possibility of nursing the patient at home.

Of the cases of diphtheria, which numbered 21, 10 were in children of school age or under (under 14) and 11 were in the 15 and over group. The heaviest incidence was in the age-period 20-35, (7 cases). Of the children under 14 contracting the disease, 4 had had a course of immunisation, but all these were in the 5-14 age-group, where immunisation had been carried out in infancy, thus stressing the importance of the re-inforcing dose at the beginning of school life. The remaining 6 children under 14 had not been immunised and in the 1 fatal case, the child had not been immunised.

The campaign for immunisation against diphtheria has been prosecuted with vigour and it is now the regularly accepted habit for most babies to be immunised at or before the 1st birthday. Regular immunisation clinics are held and there is a growing readiness on the part of the parents to have the children protected early and to bring them for a re-inforcing dose at the start of school life. It is certain that with adequate immunisation, we can control the incidence of diphtheria and I can look back with satisfaction on the results of our efforts to eliminate this disease from Maidstone.

In order that the progress of immunisation in the Borough may be fully appreciated, I give below a Table showing the immunisation progress up to the end of 1946 and details of the diphtheria notifications and the one death from this disease.

Immunisation in Relation to Child Population, 1946.

Number of children who had completed a full course of Immunisation at any time up to 31st December, 1946.

Age at 31/12/46, i.e., Born in Year	Under 1 1946	1 1945	2 1944	3 1943	4 1942	5-9 1937/41	10-14 1932/36	Total under 15
Number Immunised	8	382	535	525	521	2,867	2,898	7,736
Estimated mid- year popula- tion, 1946 ..	3,830					6,610		10,440

Diphtheria Notifications & Deaths in Relation to Immunisation for 1946.

NOTIFICATIONS.			DEATHS.		
Age at date of Notification.	Number of cases notified.	Number of cases included in preceding column in which the child had completed a full course of immunisation.	Age at date of Death.	Number of Deaths.	Number of cases included in preceding column in which the child had completed a full course of immunisation.
Under 1	—	—	Under 1	—	—
1	—	—	1	—	—
2	1	—	2	—	—
3	2	—	3	1	—
4	—	—	4	—	—
5 to 9	4	3	5 to 9	—	—
10 to 14	3	1	10 to 14	—	—
Totals	10	4	Totals	1	—

Laboratory Facilities.

The examination of pathological and bacteriological specimens from the Borough is carried out at the Kent County Laboratories at County Hall.

I give below an analysis of the notifications of infectious disease, according to the Wards of the Borough in which they occurred :—

	High Street	Stone Street	King Street	North	Heath	Bridge	Total
Scarlet Fever ...	11	24	9	20	10	13	87
Diphtheria ...	2	3	1	8	5	2	21
Puerperal Pyrexia ...	—	—	2	—	—	2	4
Pneumonia ...	—	1	1	3	3	2	10
Erysipelas ...	1	—	—	1	1	—	3
Paratyphoid Fever ...	—	—	—	—	1	—	1
Ophthalmia Neonatorum ...	—	1	1	—	—	—	2
Measles ...	19	17	9	12	20	20	97
Whooping-cough ...	3	1	—	3	2	3	12
Malaria ...	—	—	—	—	—	1	1
Chicken-pox ...	—	1	—	1	1	—	3
Cerebro-spinal meningitis ...	1	1	1	—	—	—	3
Dysentery ...	—	—	—	—	78	—	78

Cancer.

The number of deaths from Cancer in Maidstone during the past 5 years is as follows :—

	number of deaths		
1942...	...	...	85
1943...	...	...	80
1944...	...	...	83
1945...	...	...	101
1946...	..	..	83

Deaths from Cancer during 1946 under age groups.

Age Periods.	Male.	Female.
0—1	—	—
1—5	—	—
5—15	—	—
15—25	—	—
25—35	—	—
35—45	2	—
45—55	1	8
55—65	10	19
65 and over	24	19
Totals	37	46

Prevention of Blindness.

Two cases of Ophthalmia Neonatorum were notified during 1946. They were both treated at the Ophthalmic Hospital and in each case the vision was unimpaired.

Tuberculosis.

Age Periods.	New Cases.				Deaths.			
	Pulmonary.		Non-Pulmonary.		Pulmonary.		Non-Pulmonary.	
	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.
0—1 ..	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
1—5 ..	—	—	1	1	—	—	—	—
5—15 ..	3	2	2	4	—	—	1	—
15—25 ..	2	5	3	1	3	1	1	1
25—35 ..	1	6	1	—	3	6	—	—
35—45 ..	5	—	—	—	5	1	—	1
45—55 ..	4	3	—	—	1	3	—	—
55—65 ..	3	1	—	—	1	—	—	—
65 and over	—	—	1	—	5	1	—	—
Totals ..	18	17	8	6	18	12	2	2

The number of deaths from Tuberculosis which had been notified was 27. The number which had not been notified was 7. The ratio of non-notified T.B., deaths to the total number of T.B., deaths was thus .20 to 1.

TABLE I.
1946.

Causes of death.							M.	F.
All Causes							282	294
1	Typhoid fever, etc.	..	..	..	..	..	—	—
2	Cerebro-spinal fever	..	..	..	..	..	—	—
3	Scarlet Fever	..	..	..	..	..	—	—
4	Whooping Cough	..	..	..	..	..	—	—
5	Diphtheria	..	..	..	..	..	1	—
6	Tuberculosis ; of respiratory system	..	..	..	..	..	18	12
7	Other forms of Tuberculosis	..	..	..	..	..	2	2
8	Syphilitic diseases	..	..	..	..	..	—	—
9	Influenza	..	..	..	..	..	1	3
10	Measles	..	..	..	..	..	—	—
11	Ac : polio-myel : and polio-enceph :	..	..	..	..	..	—	—
12	Ac : inf : enceph :	..	..	..	..	..	—	—
13	Cancer of buc : cav : and Ocsoph (M) utcrus (F)	..	..	..	..	..	2	4
14	Cancer of Stomach and Duodenum	..	..	..	..	..	5	8
15	Cancer of Breast	..	..	..	..	..	—	10
16	Cancer of all other sites	..	..	..	..	..	30	24
17	Diabetes	..	..	..	..	..	1	6
18	Intra-cranial vascular lesions	..	..	..	..	..	42	40
19	Heart Disease	..	..	..	..	..	71	90
20	Other disease of circ. system	..	..	..	..	..	11	9
21	Bronchitis	..	..	..	..	..	21	17
22	Pneumonia	..	..	..	..	..	11	5
23	Other Respiratory diseases	..	..	..	..	..	6	3
24	Ulcer of Stomach or Duodenum	..	..	..	..	..	4	1
25	Diarrhoea (under 2 years)	..	..	..	..	..	—	1
26	Appendicitis	..	..	..	..	..	3	1
27	Other digestive diseases	..	..	..	..	..	3	4
28	Nephritis	..	..	..	..	..	10	6
29	Puerperal and post-abortion sepsis	..	..	..	..	..	—	—
30	Other Maternal causes	..	..	..	..	..	—	1
31	Premature birth	..	..	..	..	..	2	5
32	Con : Mal : birth inj : infant dis.	..	..	..	..	..	4	10
33	Suicide	..	..	..	..	..	2	3
34	Road traffic accidents	..	..	..	..	..	8	—
35	Other violent causes	..	..	..	..	..	6	7
36	All other causes	..	..	..	..	..	18	22

TABLE II.

Analysis of Cases of Notifiable Diseases under Age Groups, 1946.

Disease.	Under 1	1-2	2-3	3-4	4-5	5- 10	10- 15	15- 20	20- 35	35- 45	45- 65	65 & over	Total.
Scarlet Fever ..	1	4	3	5	8	26	27	6	2	5	—	—	87
Diphtheria ..	—	1	1	1	1	4	2	2	7	1	1	—	21
Poliomyelitis	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Puerperal Fever and Pyrexia ..	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	3	—	—	—	4
Pneumonia ..	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	1	2	6	—	10
Erysipelas ..	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	1	—	1	3
Ophthalmia Neonatorum	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	2
Enteric Fever	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	1
Cerebro- spinal Fever	—	1	—	—	1	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	3
Whooping Cough ..	2	3	1	1	2	2	—	—	—	—	—	1	12
Chicken Pox	—	—	—	—	1	1	—	—	1	—	—	—	3
Measles ..	1	12	14	14	21	25	5	3	1	—	—	—	96
Dysentery ..	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	14	17	33	13	78
Malaria ..	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	1
Totals ..	6	21	19	21	34	59	35	13	32	26	40	15	321

TABLE III.

Analysis of Deaths from Notifiable Diseases under Age Groups, 1946.

Disease.	Under 1	1-2	2-3	3-4	4-5	5-10	10- 15	15- 20	20- 35	35- 45	45- 65	65 and over	Total.
Diphtheria ..	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1
Puerperal Sepsis ..	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Other Puer- peral Diseases	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	1
Pneumonia ..	6	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	2	6	16
Totals ..	6	1	—	1	—	—	—	—	1	1	2	6	18

TABLE IV.
Deaths.

Month.	Deaths apportioned to the Wards of the Borough.							Totals
	High Street	King Street	North Ward	Stone Street	Bridge Ward	Heath Ward		
January	11	16	10	12	7	11		67
February	5	6	13	6	8	11		49
March	13	5	10	12	3	6		49
April	3	—	5	14	—	3		25
May	7	3	9	9	6	8		42
June	7	1	7	8	4	4		31
July	5	6	5	4	6	7		33
August	5	4	7	8	3	4		31
September	3	6	3	8	4	11		35
October	9	6	7	5	—	8		35
November	9	5	5	3	5	12		39
December	13	6	8	9	12	8		56
Add. Transfers	24	13	18	9	8	12		84
Totals	114	77	107	107	66	105		576

TABLE V.

Birth-Rates, Death-Rates and Analysis of Mortality in the year 1946.

	Rate per 1,000 population.		Annual Death-rate per 1,000 population.								Rate per 1,000 Live Births.	
	Live Births.	Still Births.	All Causes.	Typhoid & Paratyphoid Fevers.	Small-pox	Measles.	Scarlet Fever.	Whooping Cough	Diphtheria	Influenza.	Diarrhoea and Enteritis (under two years).	Total Deaths under one year.
England and Wales ..	19.1	·53	11.5	·00	·00	·00	·00	·02	·01	·15	4.4	43
126 County Boroughs & Great Towns, including London ..	22.2	·67	12.7	·00	·00	·01	·00	·02	·01	·13	6.1	46
148 Smaller Towns Resident Populations ..	21.3	·59	11.7	·00	·00	·00	·00	·02	·01	·14	2.8	37
25,000 to 50,000 at 1931 Census												
London ..	21.5	·54	12.7	·00	—	·01	·00	·02	·01	·12	4.2	41
Maidstone ..	21.9	·31	11.9	—	—	—	—	—	·02	·08	1.0	38

The maternal mortality rates are as follows :—

		Puerperal Sepsis.	Others.	Total.
Per 1,000	England and Wales ..	·18	1.06	1.24
Total Births	Maidstone ..	—	·92	·92

TABLE VII.

Annual Statistics relating to Maternity Home for year 1946.

(1) Name and address of Institution	West Kent General Hospital.
(2) Number of Maternity beds in the Institution (exclusive of isolation and labour beds)	12 up to 3rd June, 1946 (South Park). 16 after return to General Hospital.
(3) Number of Maternity cases admitted during the year	257
(4) Average duration of stay	14.1 days
(5) Number of cases delivered by—	
(a) Midwives	228
(b) Doctors	18
(c) Number of cases admitted after delivery	9
(6) Number of cases in which medical assistance was sought by a midwife in emergency	Daily visits by Medical Officer.
(7) Number of cases notified as—	
(a) Puerperal Fever	—
(b) Puerperal Pyrexia	1
(8) Number of cases of Pemphigus Neonatorum	—
(9) Number of Infants not entirely breast-fed while in the Institution.	10
(10) Number of cases notified as—	
(a) Ophthalmia Neonatorum	—
(b) Result of treatment in each case	
(11) Number of Maternal deaths	1 (Emergency)
(12) Number of Infant Deaths—	
(a) Stillborn	4
(b) Within 10 days of birth	6

METEOROLOGY.

The detail of meteorological observations is set forth in table viii.

The mean reading of the barometer for the year is 29.75, the highest mean reading being for May 30.39 and the lowest for November 29.00.

The hottest month was July, giving a mean of the maximum readings of the thermometer in the shade of 78° and the mean of the minimum readings of 54° while the coldest month was December with a mean of the maximum readings of 40° and a mean of the minimum readings of 30°.

The prevailing winds were S.W., there being 129 days on which the wind was in this quarter.

The total rain-fall for the year was 32.45 inches, the heaviest amount falling in November, viz., 5.19 inches, while in March the amount registered was 1.25 inches, this being the driest month of the year.

There were 190 days in the year on which .01 of an inch or more rain fell.

TABLE VIII.

MONTH.	Average Barometer.	Average Thermometer (Max.)	Average Thermometer (Min.)	Rainfall.	No. of days on which .01 fell.
January	30.16	41	30	2.07	12
February	30.06	47	36	2.47	18
March	30.01	49	34	1.25	11
April	29.06	62	39	2.83	10
May	30.39	63	44	2.66	13
June	29.03	57	48	1.84	22
July	29.72	78	54	2.06	10
August	30.01	71	50	4.83	21
September	29.60	66	50	2.44	19
October	30.02	58	43	2.21	13
November	29.00	52	41	5.19	22
December	30.01	40	30	2.60	19
Averages and Totals for the year	29.75	57	41	32.45	190

TABLE IX.
RECORD OF SUNSHINE DURING 1946.

Month.					Hours.	Minutes.
January	..	..	..	..	46	12
February	..	..	..	..	58	42
March ..	..	..	..	..	88	12
April ..	..	..	..	..	186	6
May ..	..	..	..	..	185	18
June ..	..	..	..	..	180	54
July ..	..	..	..	..	235	18
August	..	..	..	..	176	36
September	..	..	..	..	115	54
October	..	..	..	..	85	48
November	..	..	..	..	31	24
December	..	..	..	..	19	48
Totals	..	..	..	..	1410	12

TABLE X.

RELATIVE PROPORTION OF WIND DURING 1946.

	N.	N.E.	N.W.	S.	S.E.	S.W.	E.	W.
January	—	1	2	4	1	13	5	5
February	3	1	4	1	1	8	1	9
March	1	2	1	8	4	5	10	—
April	2	3	5	4	3	8	3	2
May	2	7	5	5	3	5	3	1
June	1	—	3	5	—	16	—	5
July	—	—	1	9	—	15	2	4
August	1	—	1	7	—	17	—	5
September	—	—	2	9	1	16	—	2
October	3	1	5	6	5	4	6	1
November	—	1	7	2	7	11	—	2
December	1	—	4	5	—	11	8	2
Totals	14	16	40	65	25	129	38	38

BOROUGH OF MAIDSTONE.

GENERAL SUMMARY.

Population (estimated 1946)	...	...	...	..	48,550
Number of Inhabited Houses (1921)			...	...	8,172
Number of Inhabited Houses (end of 1946) according to Rate Books	...	...	...	...	13,366
Average Number of persons per house (1921)				...	4.6
Average Number of Persons per House (1946)				...	3.6
Area	...	...	...	...	5,972 acres
Density	...	...	...	...	8.1 persons per acre
Annual Birth Rate	...	...	per 1,000 population		21.9
Annual Death Rate	...	...	„ „ „		11.9
Phthisis Death Rate	...	...	„ „ „		.61
Other Tuberculosis Diseases Death Rate	...	...	„ „ „		.08
Cancer Death Rate	...	...	„ „ „		1.7
Infantile Death Rate per 1,000 Births			...	...	26.3
Live Births, Males, 538. Females, 528			...	...	1,066
Deaths, Males, 282. Females, 294			...	...	576
Excess of Births over Deaths			...	...	490

ELEVATION.—The population reside at a mean elevation of 70 feet above sea level, ranging from 20 to 250 feet.